Fig. 1. Popondetta Sub-District: generalised land classification

102
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137

5: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1973
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva

5: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1973
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva

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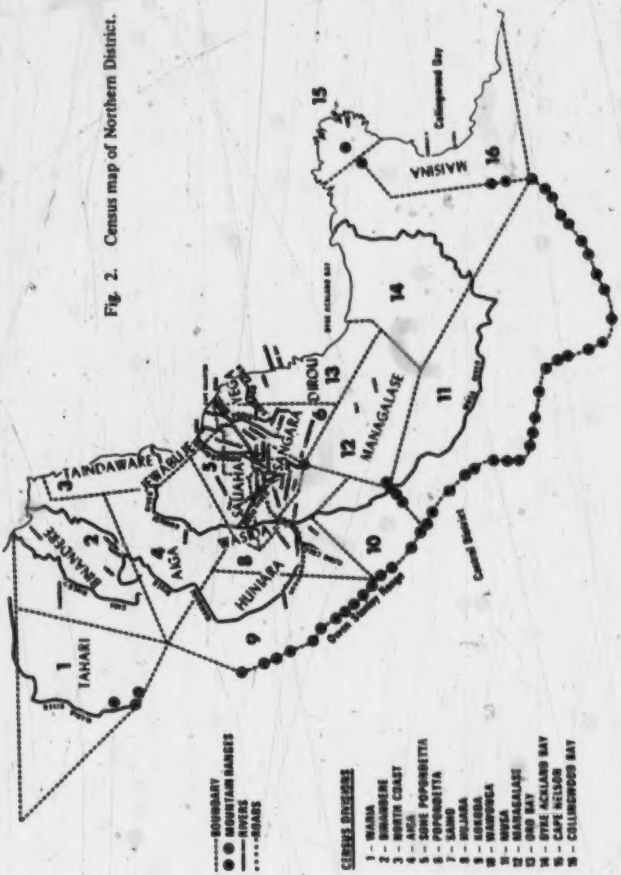

Fig. 2. Census map of Northern District.

5: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1973
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva

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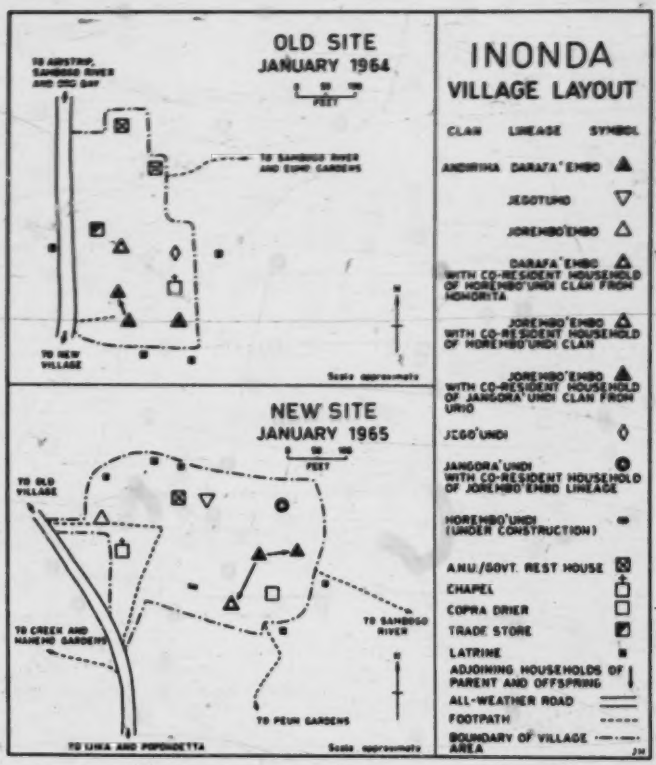

Fig. 4. Inonda village layout.

The leader, a government driver, earned about 65 per cent of the total cash income of the whole village, not only in wages but also through various enterprises on the side. He was the lay preacher as well. The only limit to his influence was the unwillingness of the pagan faction to become involved in 'modern' activities of which he was the champion. 105 622 177

Ecologically, Inonda is characteristic of the alluvial plains region to the east of the mountain. It lies between 200 and 300 feet above sea level, and has a comparatively low rain-fall and long dry periods. Its population density is low: 42 people on a village domain of 2850 acres (less than 10 per square mile). The best Inonda land is 580 acres of coarse-textured recent riverine deposits, covered with forest or regrowth and lying beside the Sambogo and Girua rivers. 133 132 161 162 134 137

5: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1973
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva

101 until June 1967. Previous intensive studies had been made there by Rimoldi and
105 Waddell. Sivepe is twenty-four miles from Popondetta, but this distance represents a drive of two to four hours in a Landrover, according to the time of year. The village lies on a side road, serving a population of some 2,000 living in the valley of the Sasembata (or Hembe) and Sohu rivers, two tributaries of the Kumusi. This side road runs from the main road in a south-easterly direction as far as Kendata. The Sasembata-Sohu valley combines all the most favourable ecological conditions: heavy rainfall, deep volcanic loam, excellent drainage, easy contours. The first time I drove to Sivepe was during the dry season. Turning from the main road, I found myself on a slightly improved grass track, with villages built right across it, the sweet aroma of coffee trees (which, incidentally is strongly disliked by the Orokaiva) pervading the atmosphere, lush vegetation, and a life-style on which the Europeans had apparently made much less impact.

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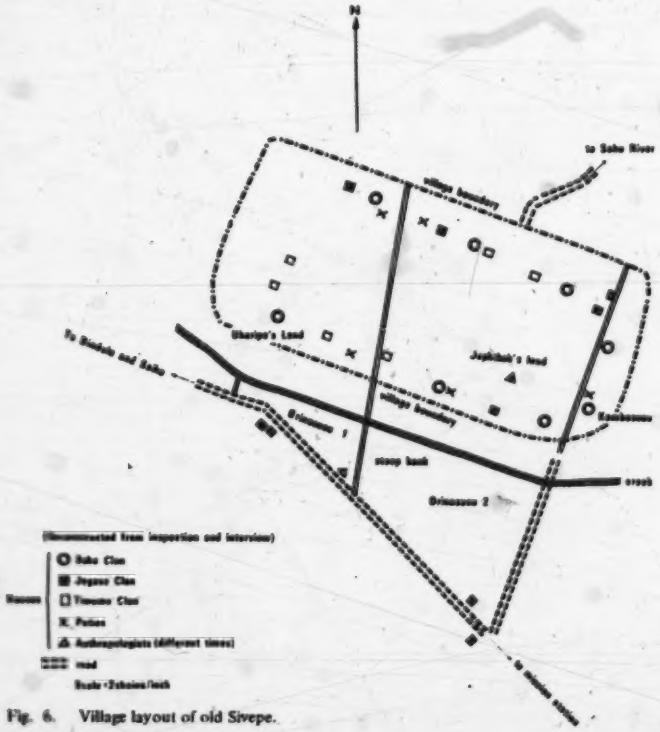

Fig. 6. Village layout of old Sivepe.

5: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1973
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva

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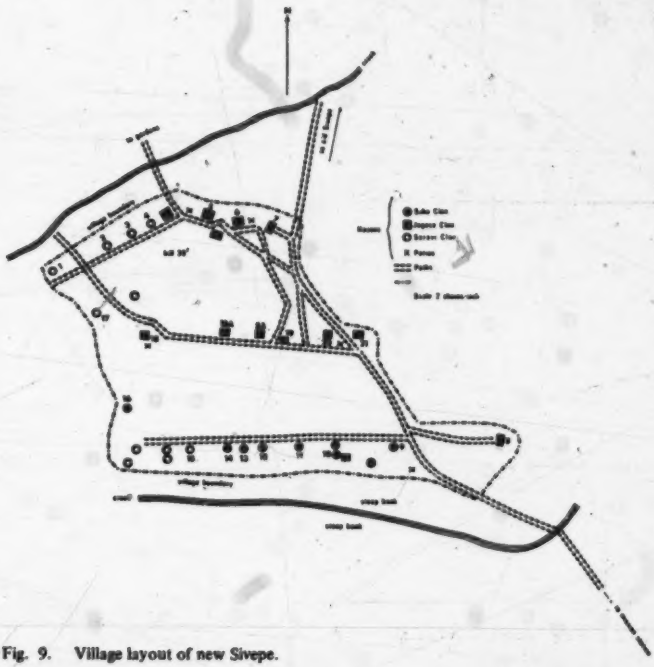
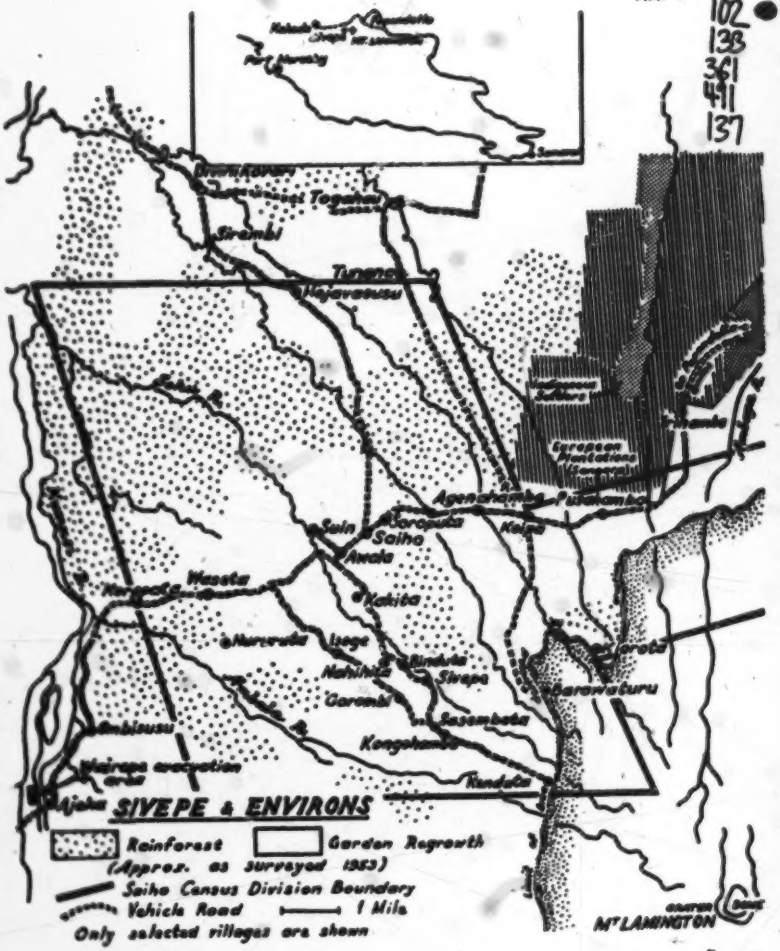


Fig. 9. Village layout of new Sivepe.

361 616 614 621 rather irregular pattern. Village plans of Sivepe drawn by Rimoldi and Waddell in 1963 and 1964 show no formal separation between the clans. Some neighbouring villages, such as Garombi, however, did allocate one side to each of their two clans. The fact that Sivepe introduced this pattern in 1965 has no particular explanation except that it appealed to the Seho clan leader who supplied the land for the village site. One might describe his innovation as an idiosyncrasy or a fashion but at the same time it is significant that the pattern of residence he introduced resembles that familiar to anthropologists in the many parts of the world where exogamous moieties are found.

583 616 121 I have now shown most of the evidence for direct marriage exchange and forms of dual organisation. The question that remains to be answered is why this system was so fitfully practised. Are the discrepant cases to be explained merely by organisational factors such as lack of choice, the vicissitudes of war, the need for alliances? Or are there present in the culture a further set of rules related to marriage which we have not yet considered and which are irreconcilable with the principle of direct marriage exchange?

MAP 1



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5: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1973
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva

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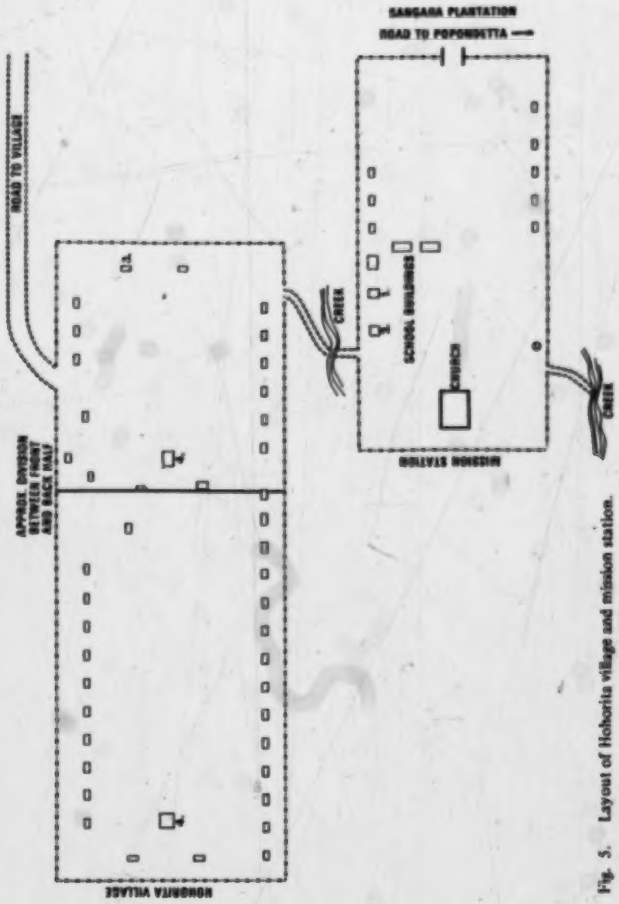

Fig. 5. Layout of Hohorita village and mission station.

5: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1973
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva

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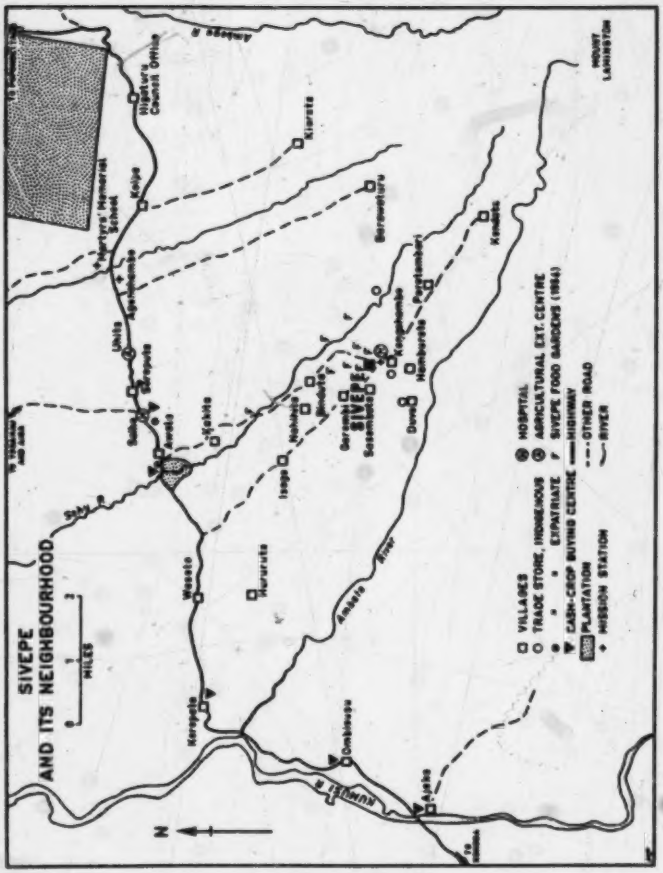

Fig. 10. Sivepe and its neighbourhood.

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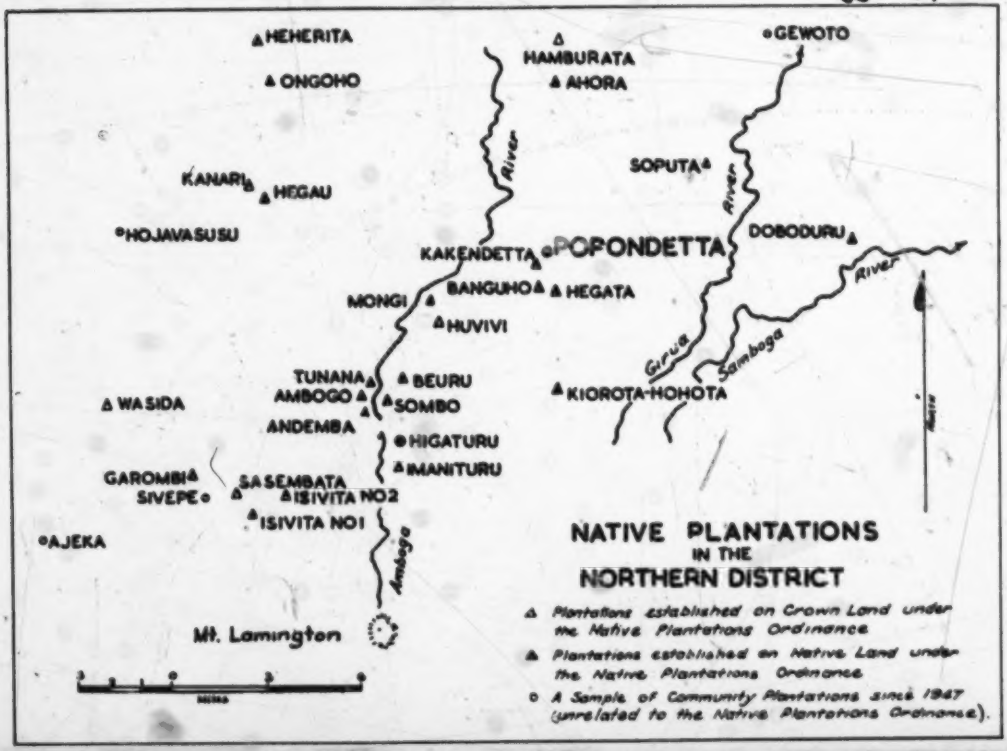

[pen pub]

6: Crocombe E-4,5 (1965) 1964 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23

7: Rimoldi et al. E,I-S (1962-1963) 1966 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva
Sivepe

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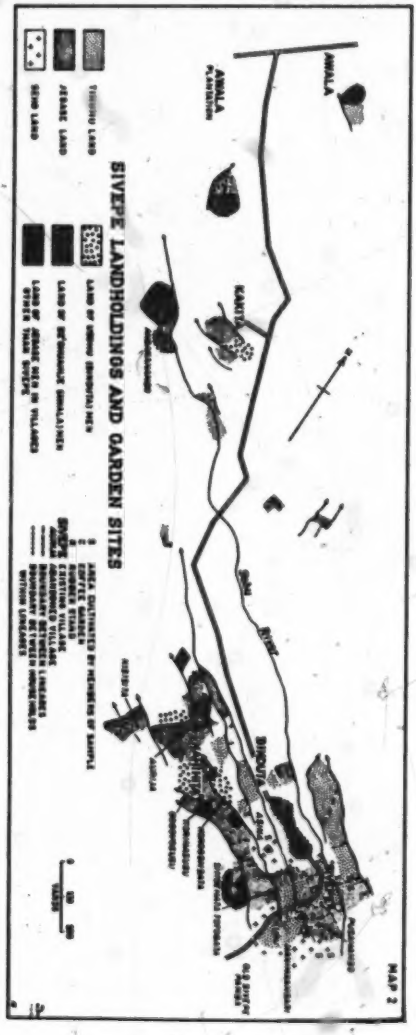

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7: Rimoldi et al. E,I-5 (1962-1963) 1966 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mountain Orokaiva
Siwepa

SCHEMA OF MAJOR LOCAL MIGRATIONS 1900-1950*

● Extant Village ○ Village now abandoned

[8] Original Centre of Dispersal of Jegase

Double lines on an arrow indicating a movement means that village was thereby abandoned
Movements with same date and destination were directed by administration, as was Barakipa move in 1948

*Excluding wartime movements

Relative positions of villages are distorted for the sake of clarity. (See Map 2.) Most prewar dates have a margin of error of at least 5 years: figures are given only to indicate sequences. Dates most in doubt are marked ?

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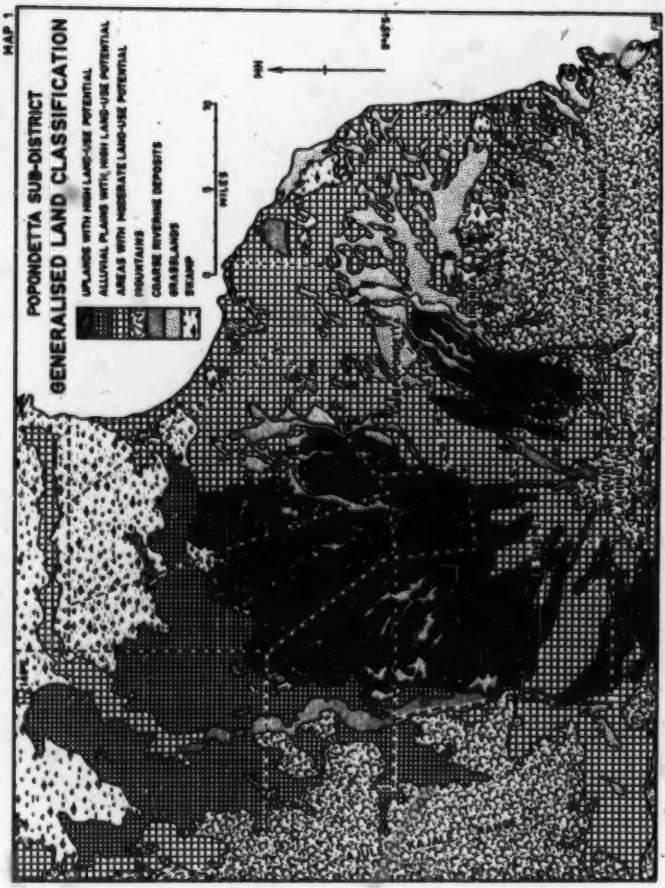

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MAP 2

8: Waddell & Krinks E-4,5 (1964-1965) 1968 0723 Orokaiva 0723

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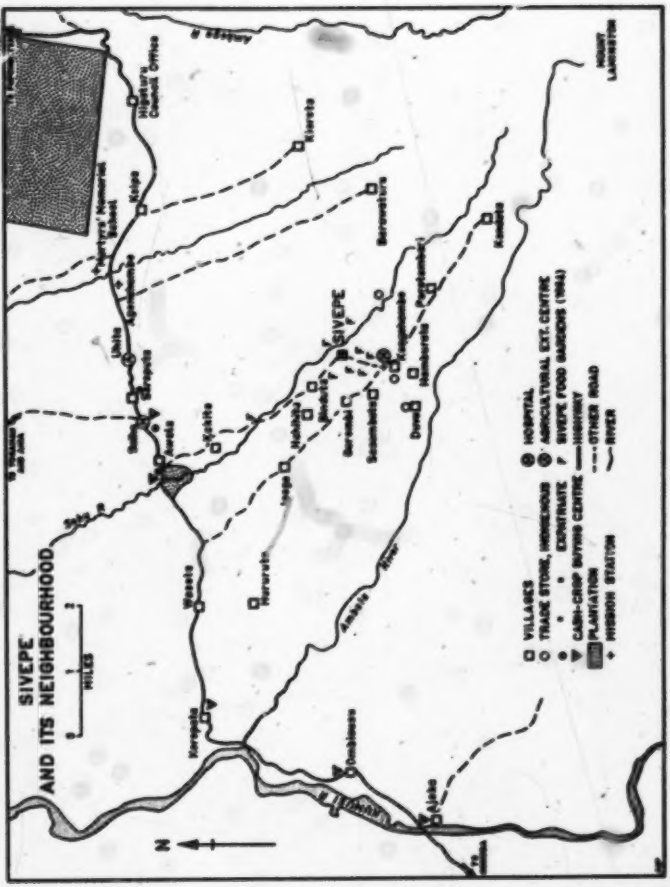

8: Waddell & Krinks E-4,5 (1964-1965) 1968 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23

MAP 4

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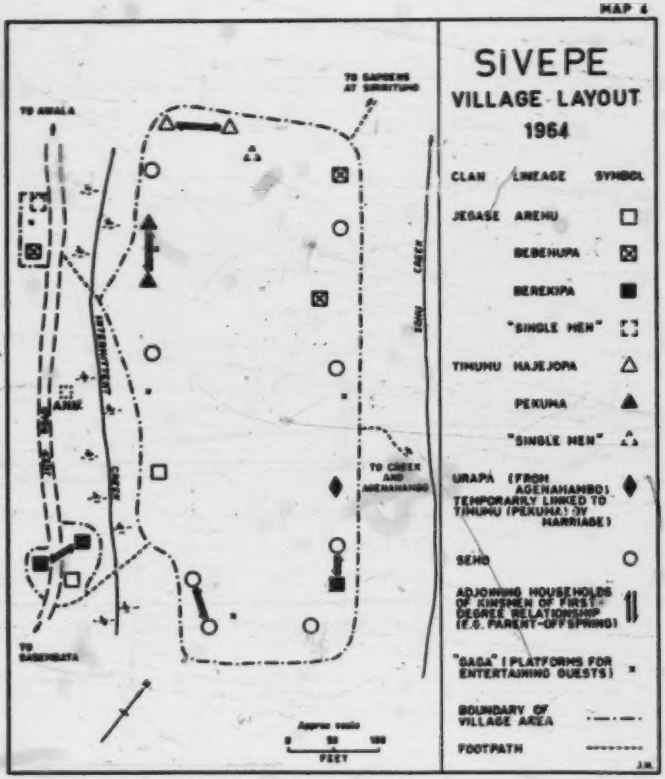
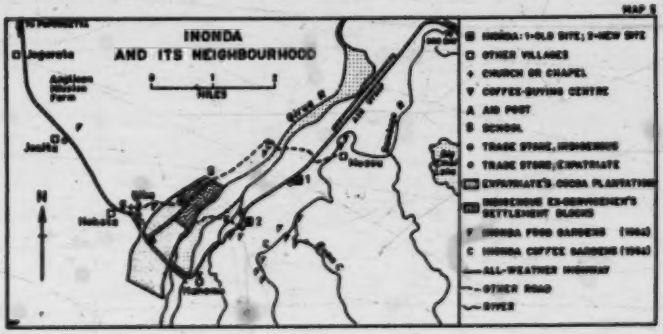


361 Inonda lies in Buna census division, the most sparsely settled part of the Popondetta sub-district (with the exception of Muhurundi). Apart from an ex-servicemen's settlement block, there are only four villages within a three mile radius of both village sites (see Map 5). At the beginning of the survey, Inonda was on a site it had occupied since 1956, but during 1964 it was rebuilt about a mile to the south-west, still on the forest-grassland border.

491 368 131 The village is about ten miles from Popondetta, to which it is linked by a good all-weather road. About three miles towards Popondetta, west of the Girua River, is Hohota village and its off-shoot settlement, Ijika, where there is a local government council aid post, a church and attached primary school (with classes to standard III), and a trade store. Running north-east from the main road parallel to the Girua River is a line of ex-servicemen's settlement blocks - one expatriate - and eleven Papuan-owned, one of them by a former resident of Inonda and several others from nearby villages. There are five trade stores on or near the blocks, two of them expatriate-owned, and a new Administration school. This latter is not used by the Inonda people, although they believe it to be a higher standard than the mission school. Eastwards from Inonda, the road runs through sparsely-populated grass plains to the coast at Oro Bay. Late in 1964 the Popondetta airstrip was closed and a wartime tarmac strip two miles east of the village was reopened to serve the township, with a consequent increase in traffic along the main road.

366 368 133 508 494

MAP 5



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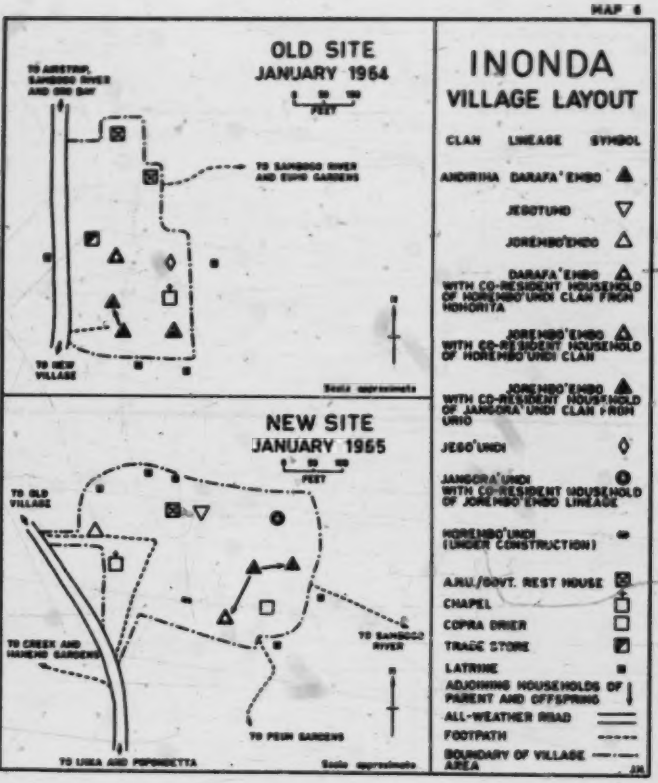
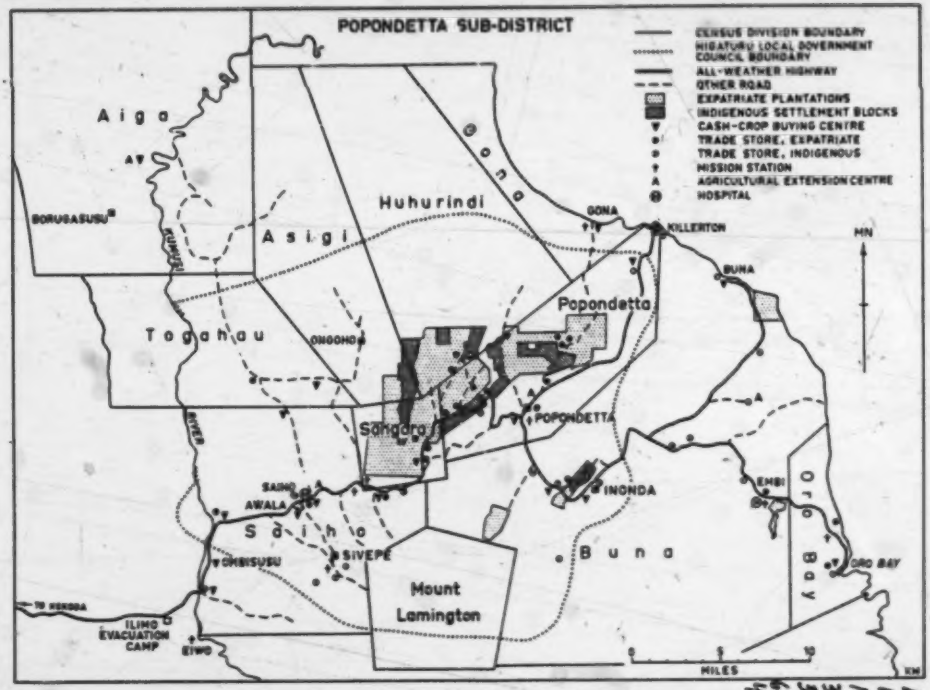
MAP 6



9: Kearney P-5 (1965) 1966 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23



[p.4]

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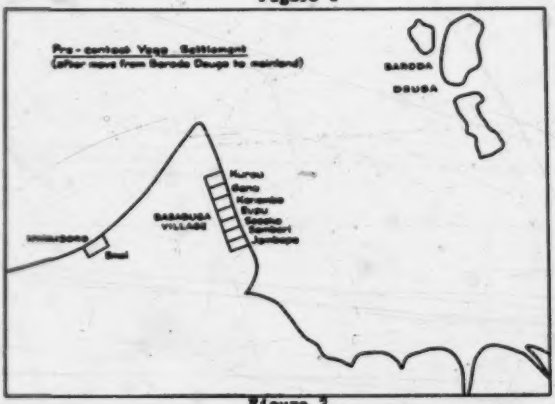
Figure 1



102
361
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131

Figure 2

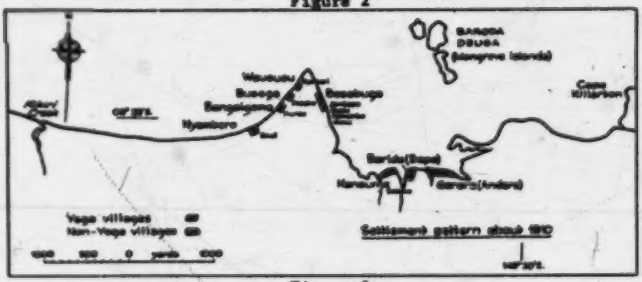

Figure 3

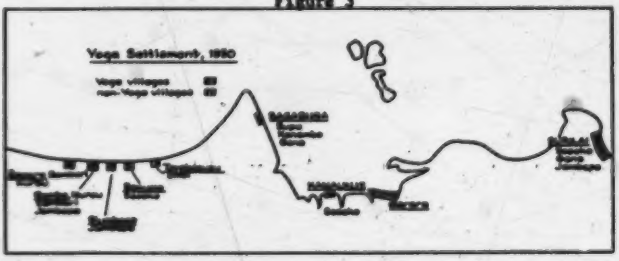

Figure 4

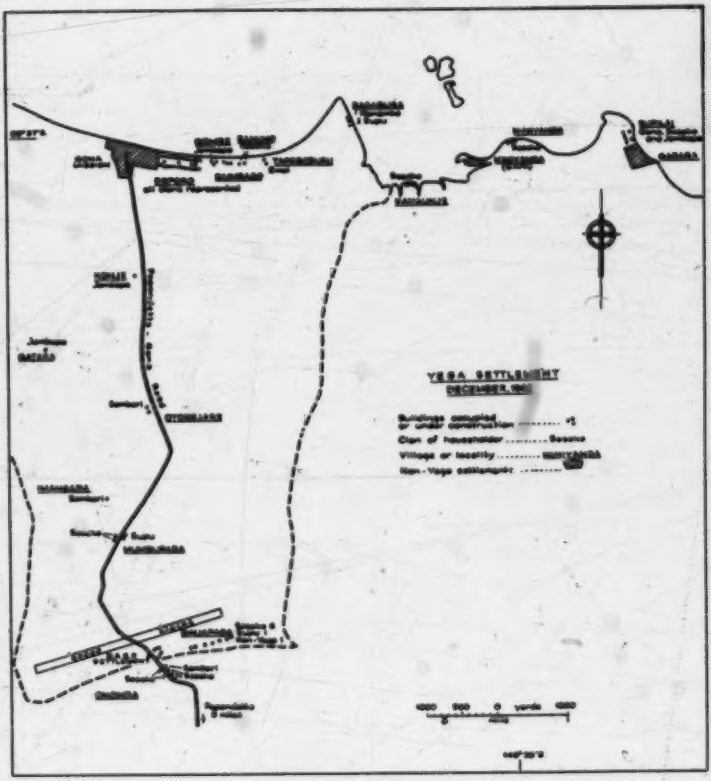

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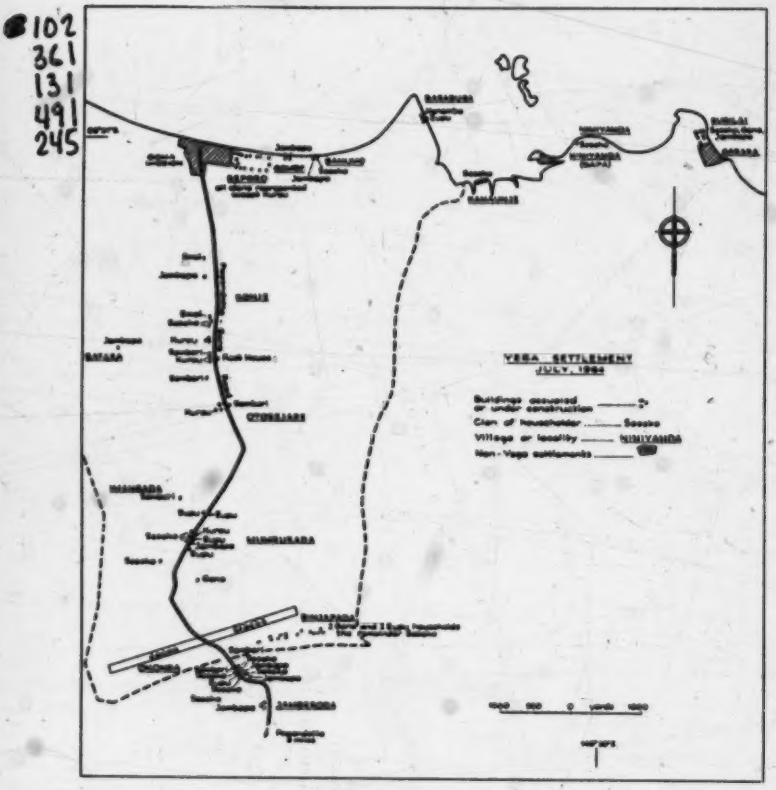
Figure 5



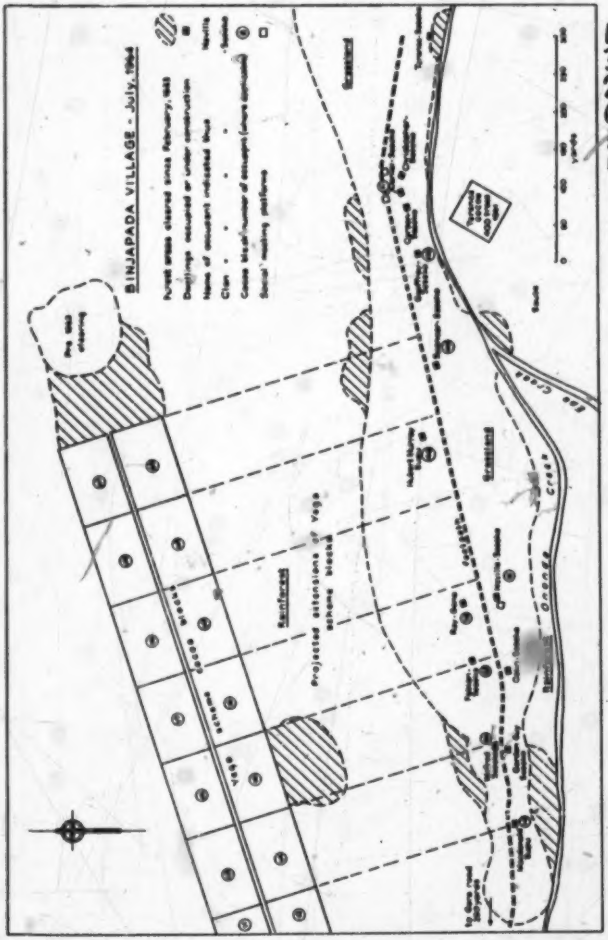


Figure 6

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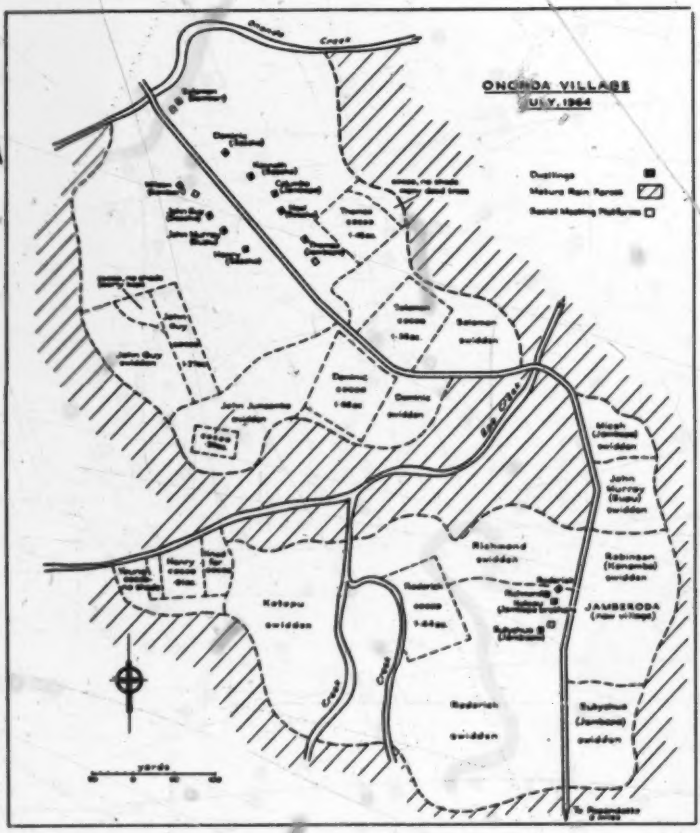
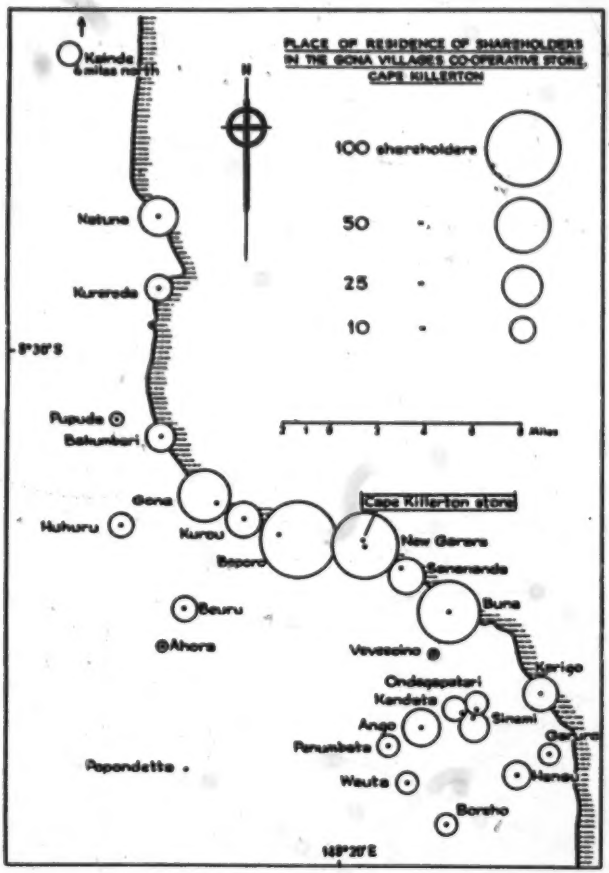
Figure 7

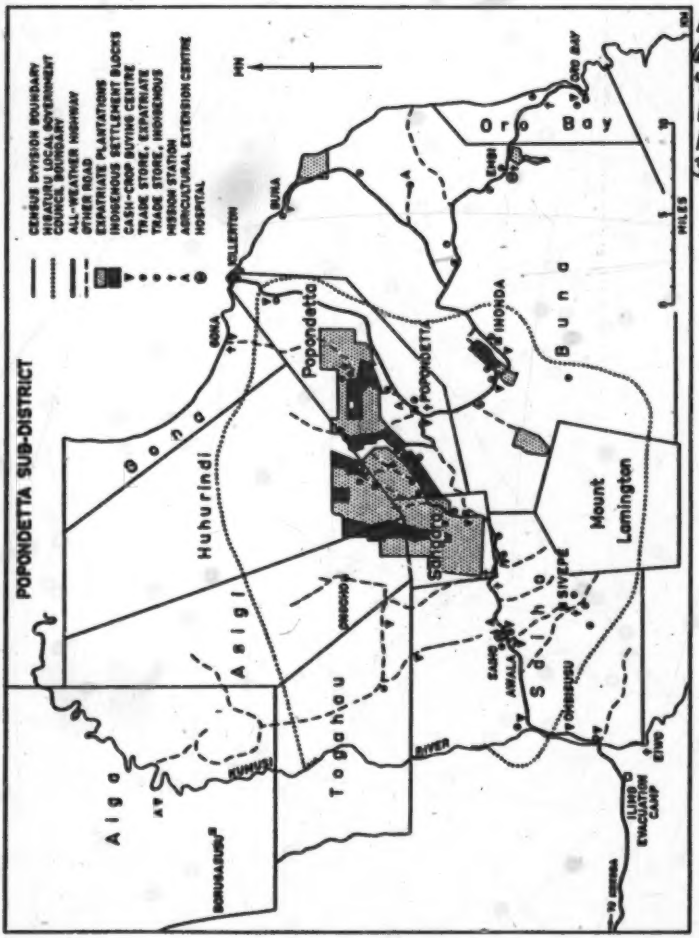

ONONDA VILLAGE
JULY, 1964
Buildings
Mature Rain Forest
Social Meeting Platforms
Ononda Creek
Creek
Creek
yards

474
443
102
361
366



Note. At the time of joining the society Yega members lived in eight small villages but total Yega membership is shown as Beporo. In 1964 the Yega were dispersed throughout their territory in 17 localities varying in size from 30 houses to single homesteads.

11: Dakeyne K-5 (1962-1964) 1966 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Yega



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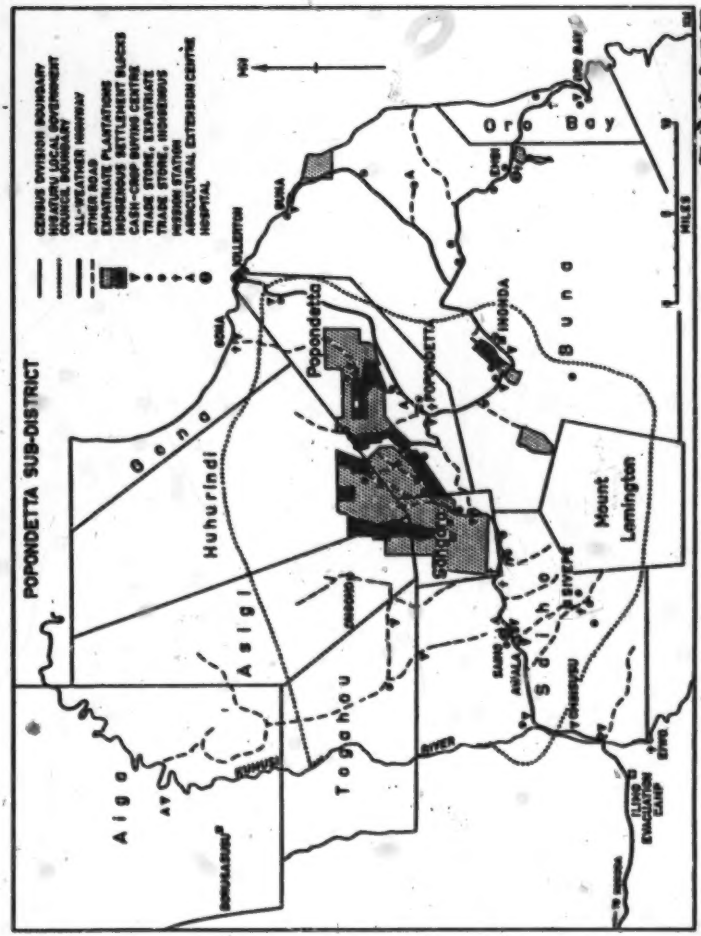
12: Crocombe E-5 (1962) 1966 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Inonda



102
193
961
966
968
1491

[p.44]

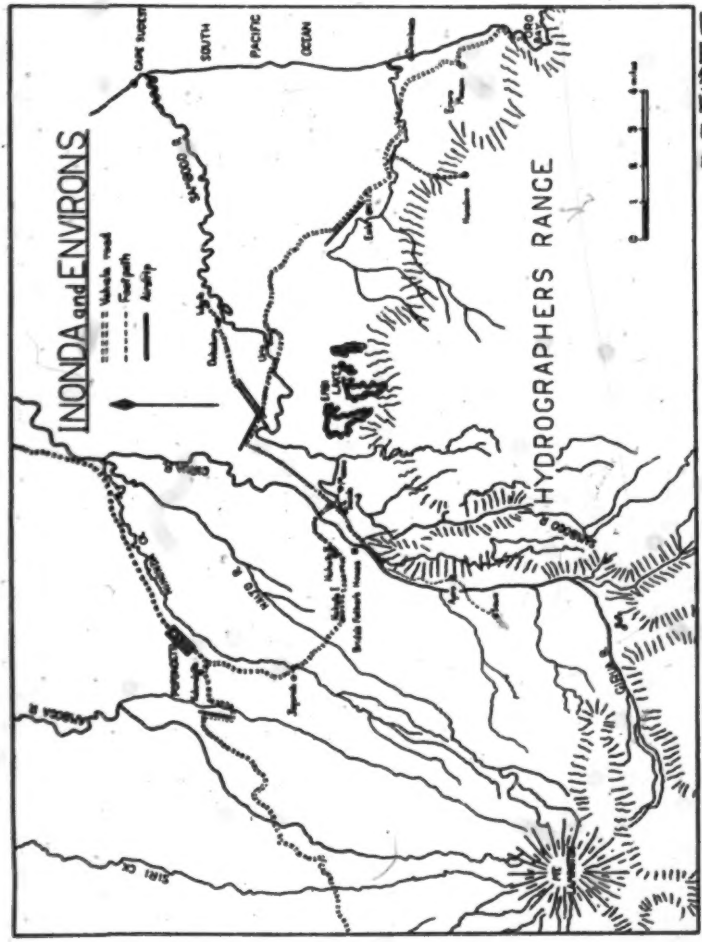
13: Hogbin E-5 (1962) 1966 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23
Inonda

[p.iv]

102

13: Hogbin E-5 (1962) 1966 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23
Inonda

84



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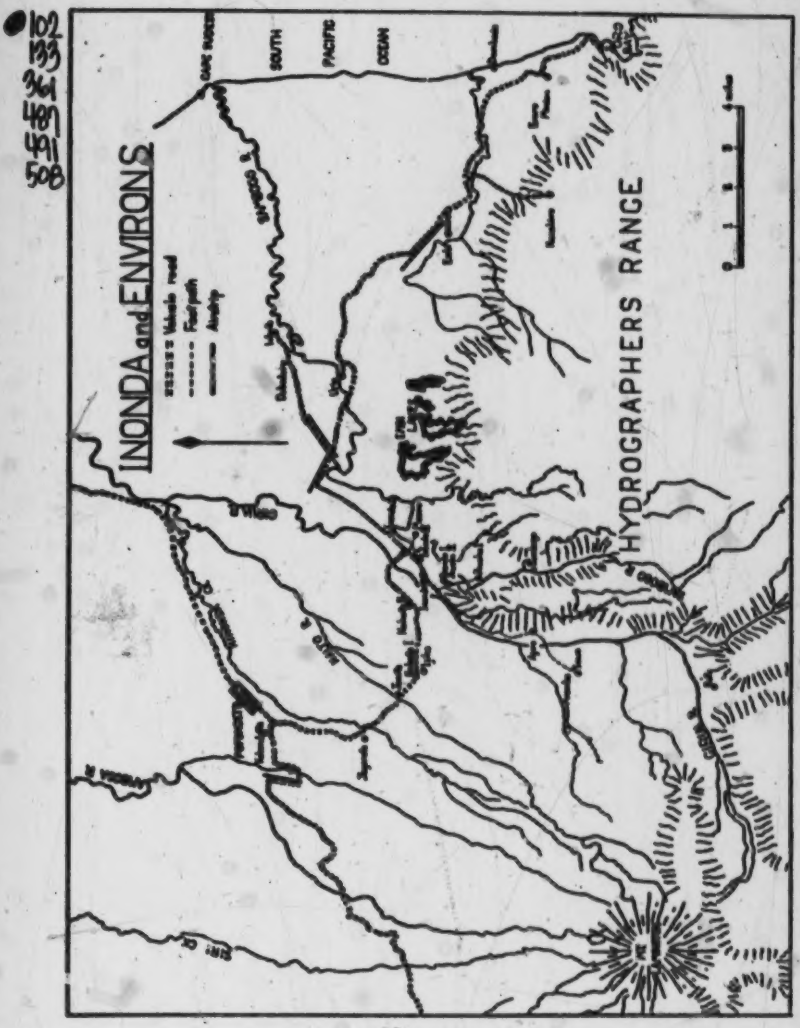
14: Crocombe & Hogbin E-5 (no date) 1963 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23 Inonda



14: Crocombe & Hogbin E-5 (no date) 1963 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23
Inonda

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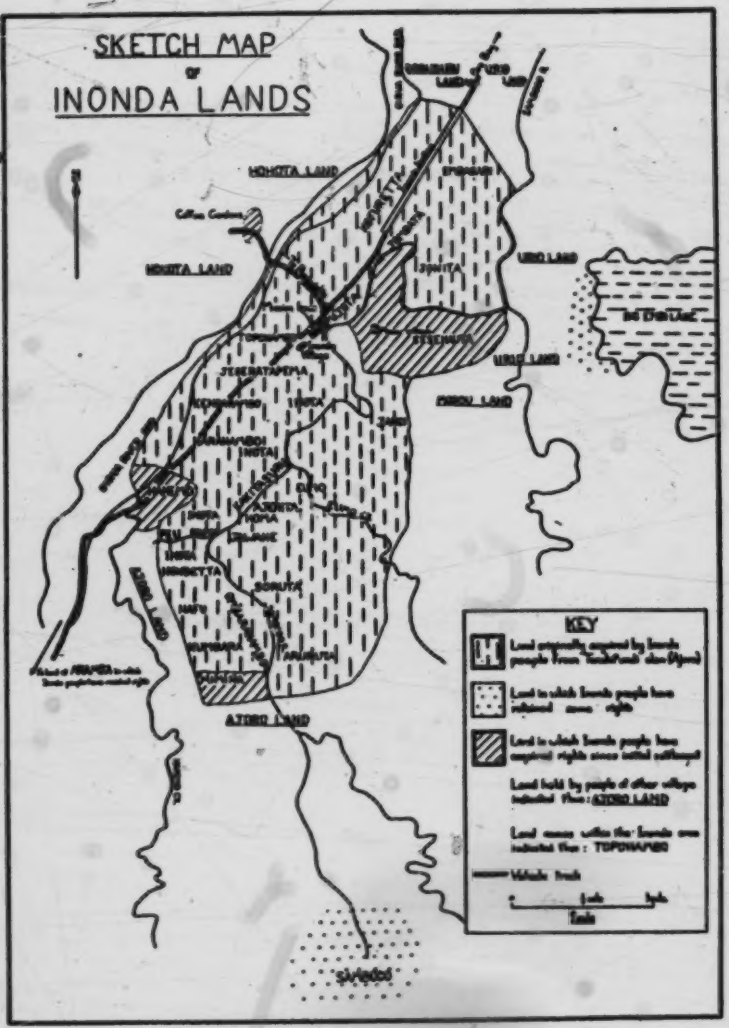

14: Crocombe & Hogbin E-5 (no date) 1963 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23
Inonda

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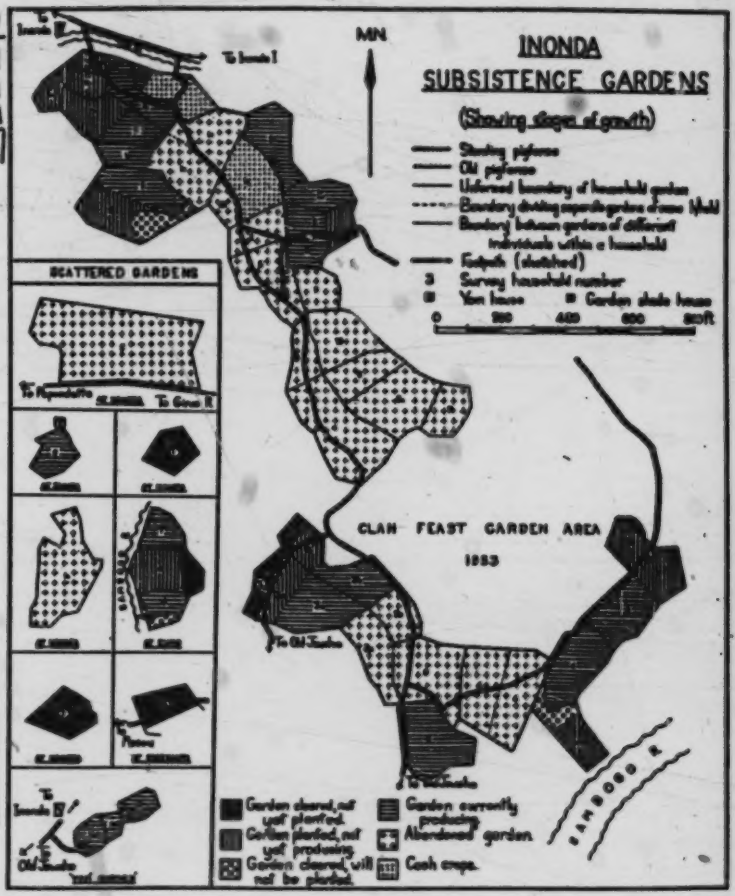

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Inonda

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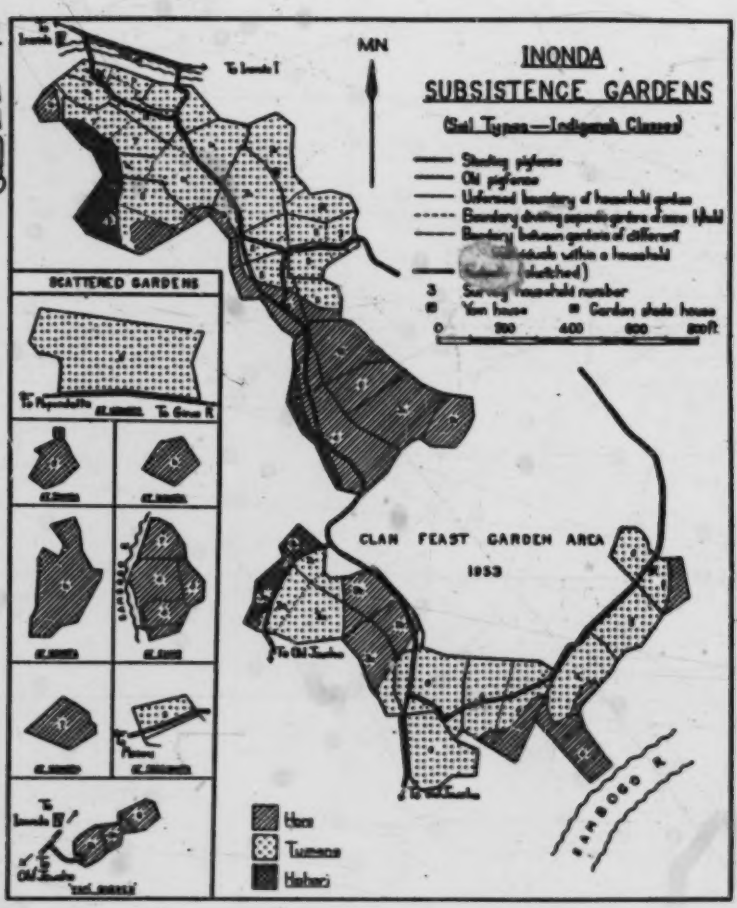

14: Crocombe & Hogbin E-5 (no date) 1963 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23
Inonda

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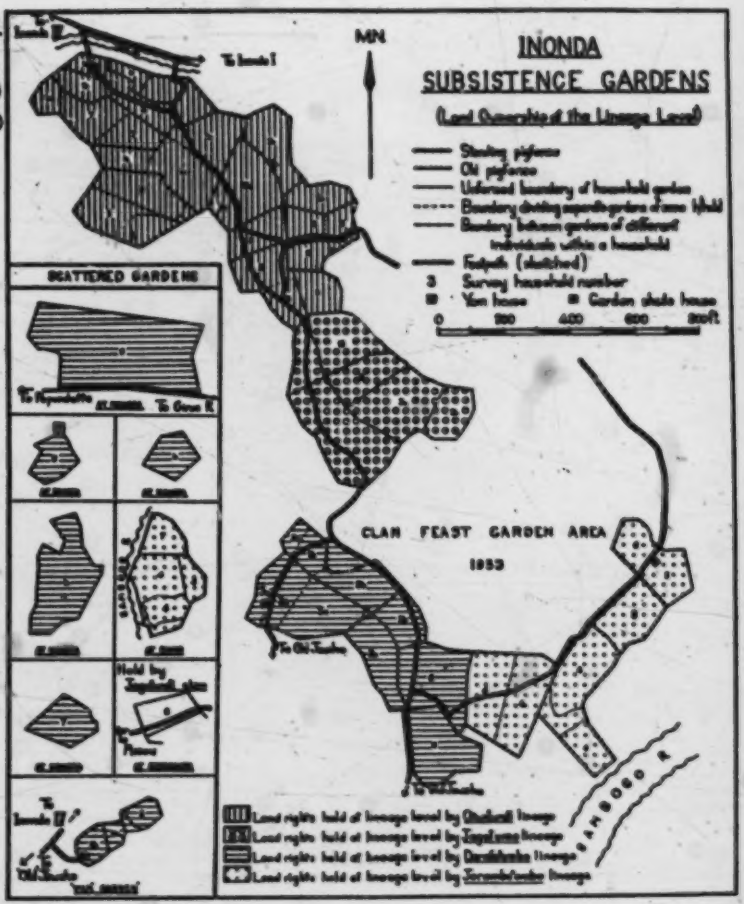
INONDA
SUBSISTENCE GARDENS
(Land Ownership at the Lineage Level)
MN
Stocking pigfence
Old pigfence
Unfenced boundary of household gardens
Boundary dividing separate gardens of same household
Boundary between gardens of different individuals within a household
Footpath (sketched)
3 Survey household number
Yam house
Garden shade house
0 200 400 600 800ft
SCATTERED GARDENS
CLAN FEAST GARDEN AREA
1963
To Inonda I
To Inonda II
To Old Inonda
To Opiyondaffe
To Ovuse R.
Land rights held at lineage level by Okakandi lineage
Land rights held at lineage level by Ingaiyuma lineage
Land rights held at lineage level by Davidahaka lineage
Land rights held at lineage level by Kovandafunka lineage
SAMBOGO R.

No male member of a Yega clan has any rights whatsoever to land outside the consolidated block of parish territory. All Nasioi, on the other hand, are members of widely dispersed matrilineal clans. Many of them, both men and women, have rights to cultivate land far from their village of residence. For a Nasioi, the focus of loyalty is not the clan as a whole but the small segment of it with which he (or she) is intimately associated, in the parish where he lives.

The degree to which contact with Europeans has affected each group differs greatly. The Northern District of Papua where the Yega live is the scene of recent rapid development in cocoa planting by both Europeans on large plantations and by indigenes on small-holdings. The Yega are a relatively well-educated group of people but they have a record of failure in the production of cash crops. Many of the younger Yega have therefore left the parish territory to work for wages in skilled and semi-skilled jobs in the towns. Fewer Nasioi go to work in the towns but many have worked locally as plantation labourers. Recently copper has been discovered within their territory and now many men work for the mining company which offers higher

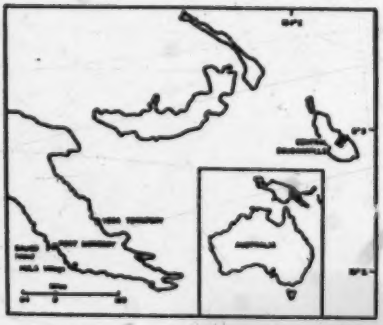

Fig. 1. Location of the three case studies

[P.4-A]

692
659
619
423
578

claims by two or more groups frequently overlapped (Fig. 2). Because of this situation,

102
131
797
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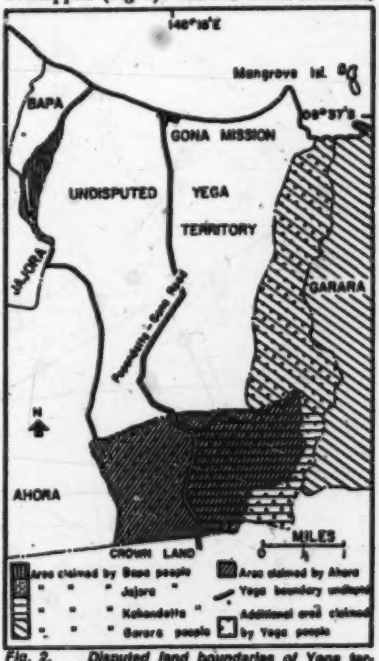

Fig. 2. Disputed land boundaries of Yega territory. (Redrawn from an original map by the Land Titles Commissioner, Popondetta.)

[P.6-A]

102
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797
361
423
311

Fig. 3. Main areas of subsistence gardens of one Yega clan (Kurou clan)

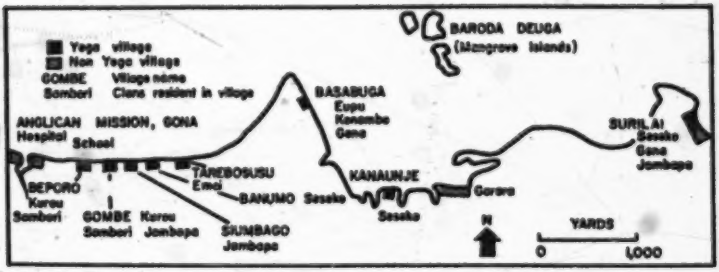
241
423
613

within his sub-clan so that all sub-clan members may be found working land in close proximity. This custom was necessary in the past for mutual protection against raiders. It

(P.7-8)

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 8-8]

●102
361
131
614
797



[P.12-C]

Fig. 9. Settlement pattern of the Yega in 1960

102
361
614
491
245
799

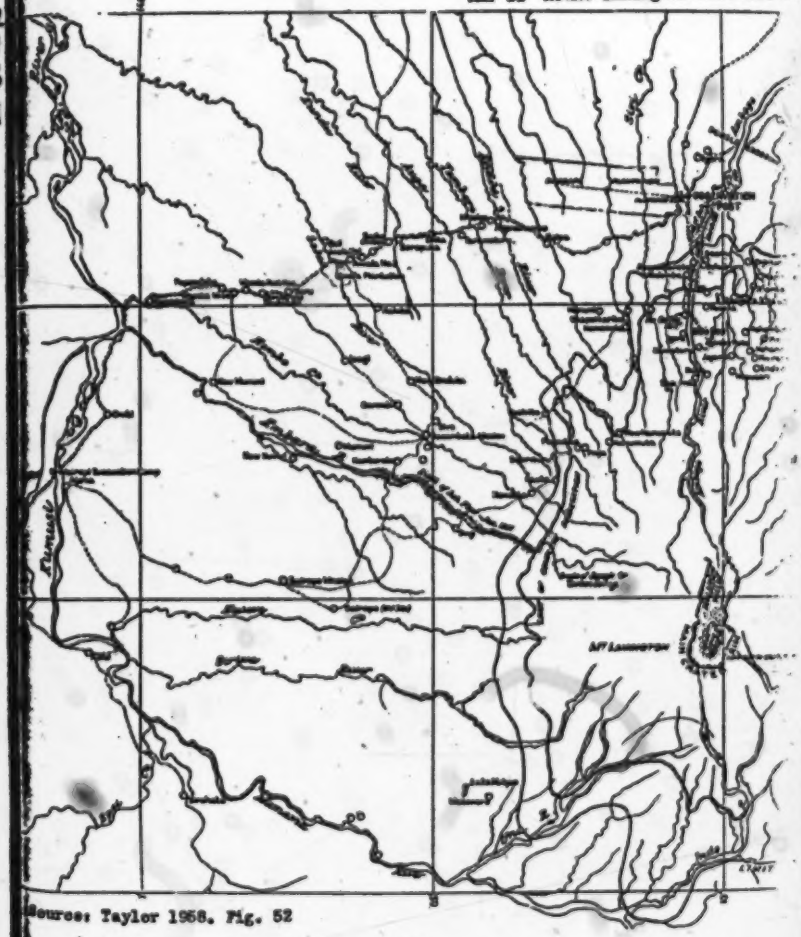
Fig. 12. Settlement pattern of the Yega in 1964, showing recent dispersal of the population and the break-down of clan-based villages. House marked "A" is ringed in Fig. 11

(P.14-A)

22: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1969 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mount Lamington

102
131
133
731

MAP II Mount Lamington Volcanic

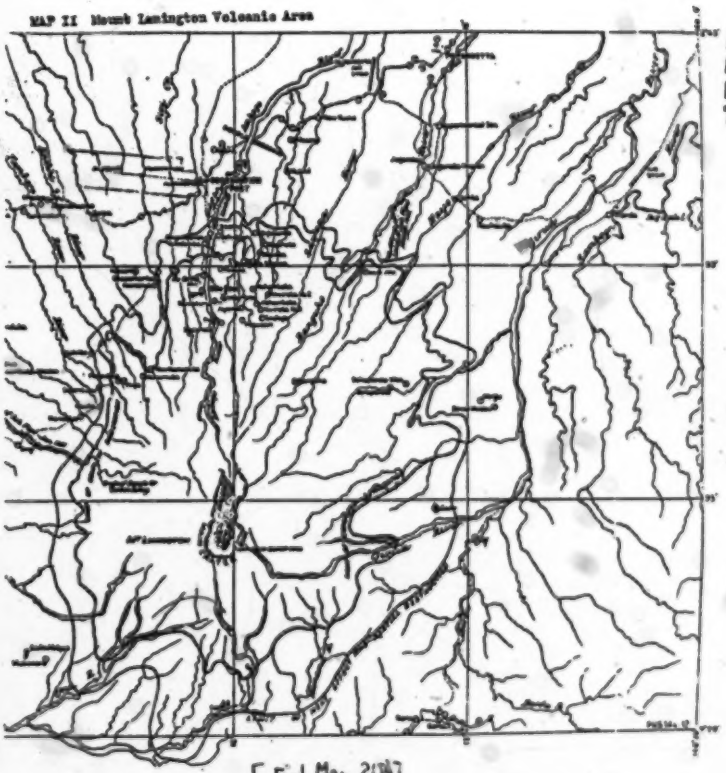


Source: Taylor 1958. Fig. 52

[End Map 2(A)]

22: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1969 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Mount Lamington

MAP II Mount Lamington Volcanic Area

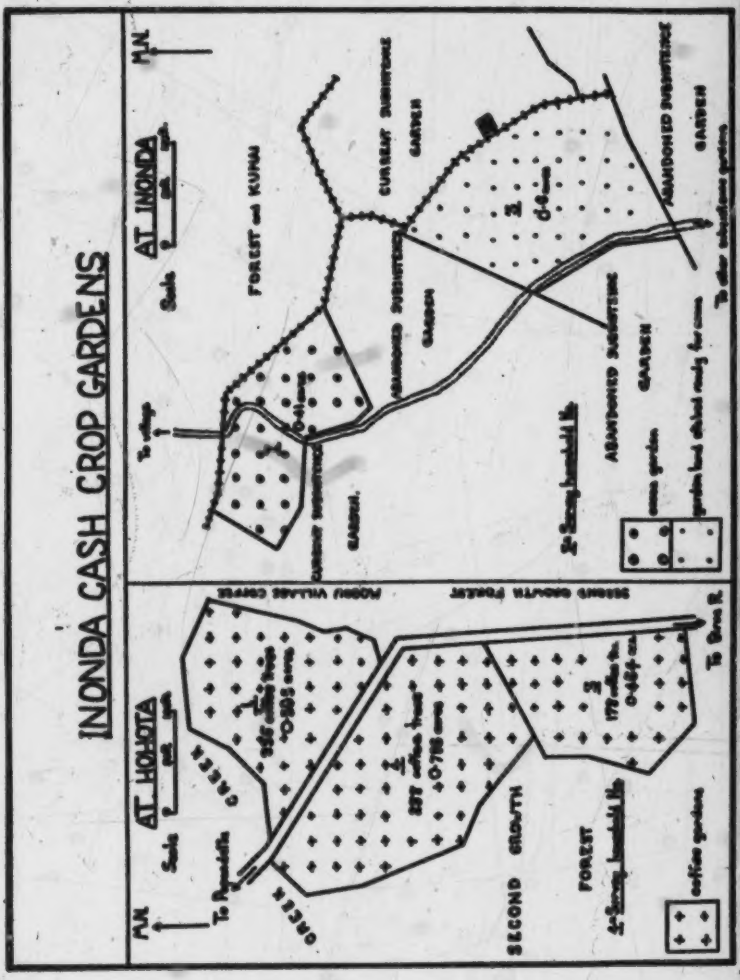


102
131
133
731

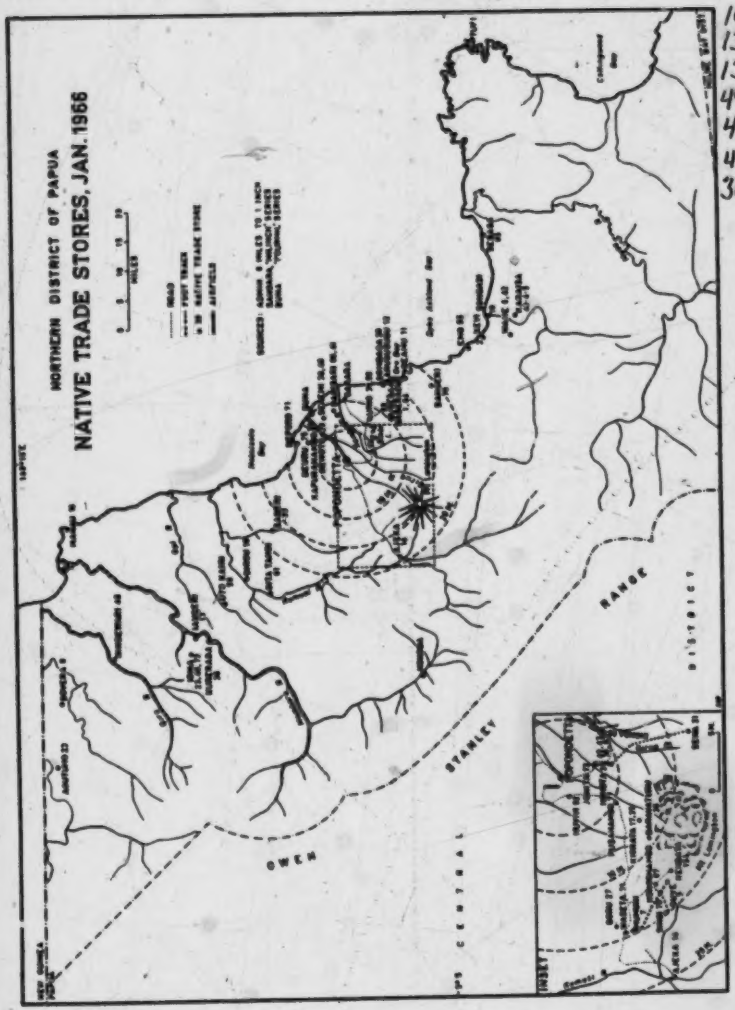
[End Map 2(B)]

14: Crocombe & Hogbin E-5 (no date) 1963 OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23
Inonda

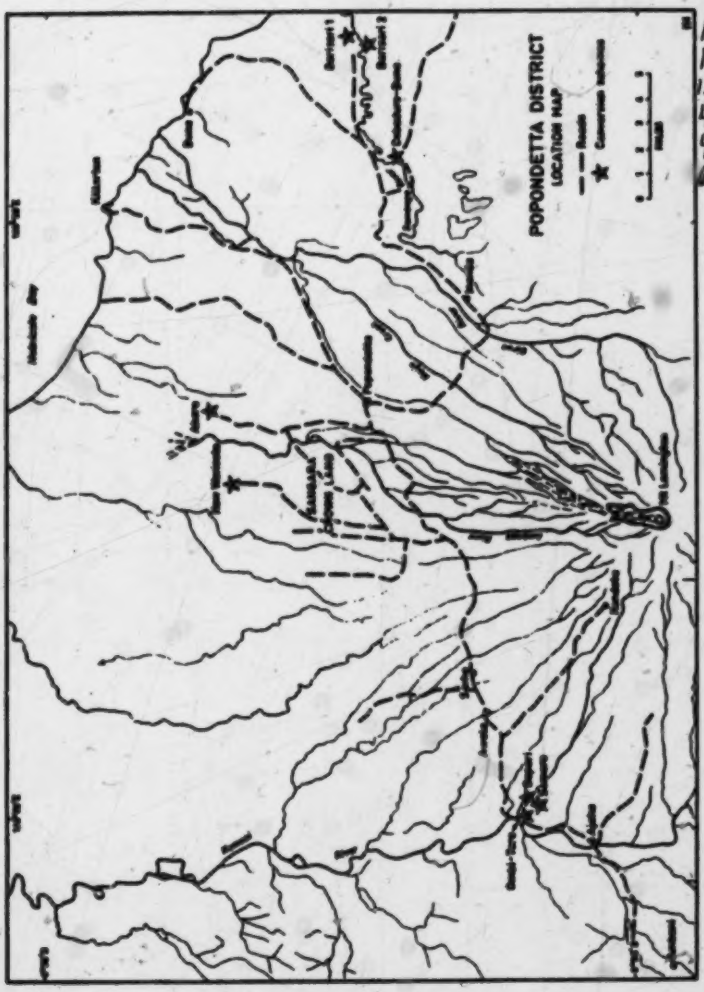
102
241
245



16: Oostermeyer & Gray U-5 (1965-1966) 1967 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23

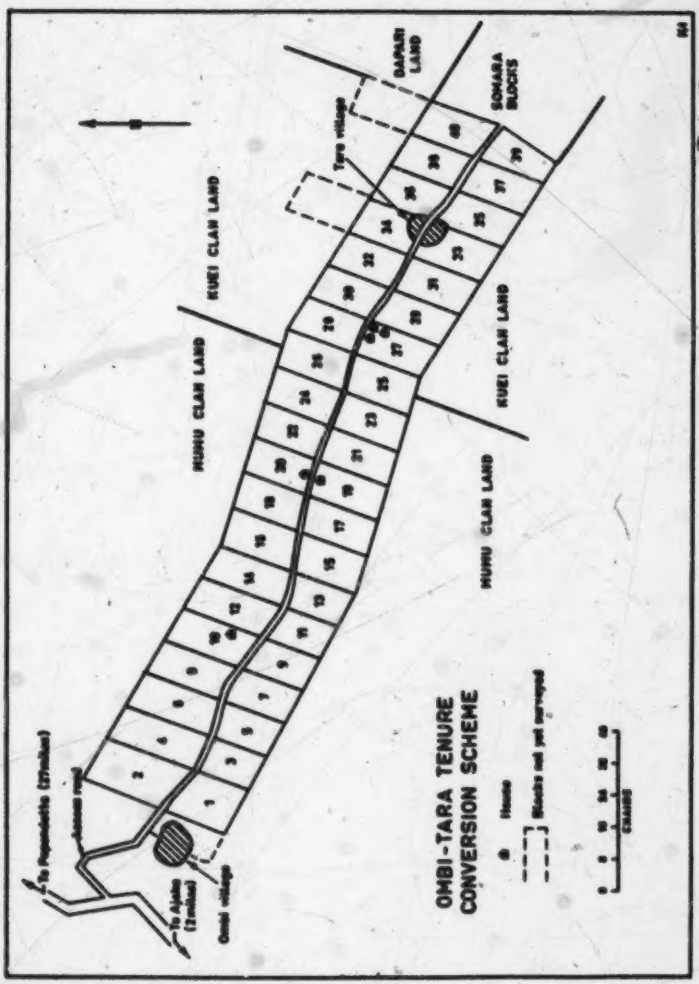


102
131
133
491
487
444
366



162
131
133
491
423
657

12



102
423
614
361
657

[Ed Map 1]

Boundaries of Northern District

162
133
131

Map III

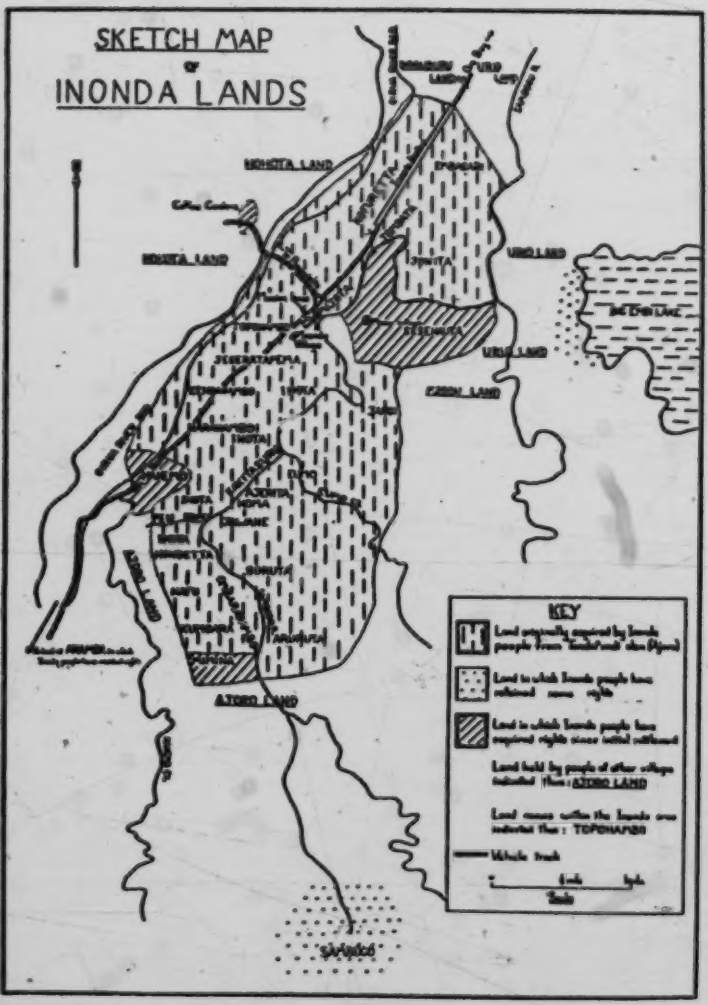
Source: Rimoldi 1966: 82

[End Map 27]

423
361
102
621
363
311

22: Schwimmer E-4,5 (1966-1967) 1969 QJ23 Orokaiva QJ23 Mount Lamington

MAP IV

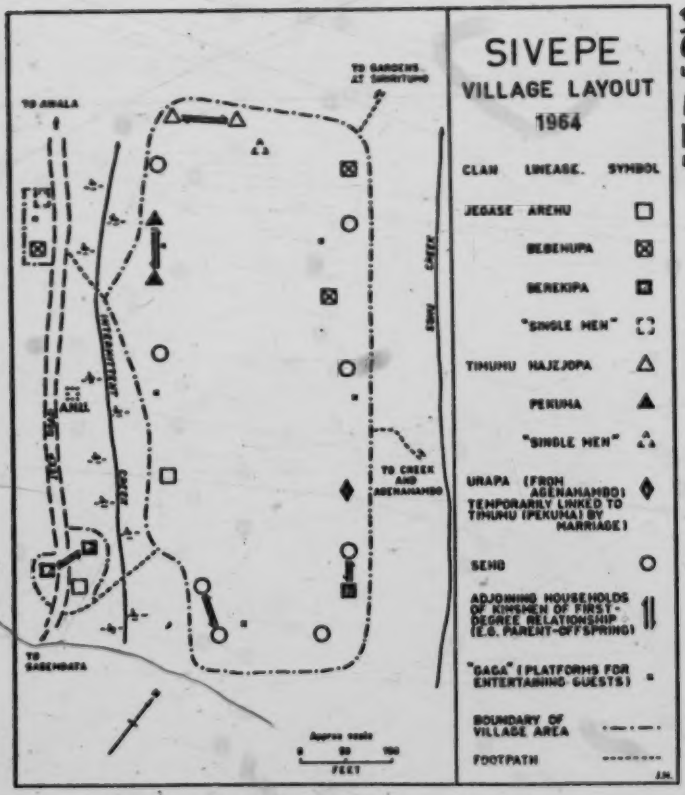

SKETCH MAP
OF
INONDA LANDS
MEHETA LAND
MEHETA LAND
URIO LAND
URIO LAND
FIRIN LAND
AIORO LAND
KEY
Land originally acquired by Inonda people from "Inonda land" shown (figure)
Land in which Inonda people have retained some rights
Land in which Inonda people have acquired rights since initial settlement
Land held by people of other villages indicated thus: AIORO LAND
Land across within the Inonda area indicated thus: TOPOHAVOO
Vehicle track
Scale

102
423
491
133
361

Source: Crocombe & Hogbin 1963 : 105

[End Map 4]

Map V



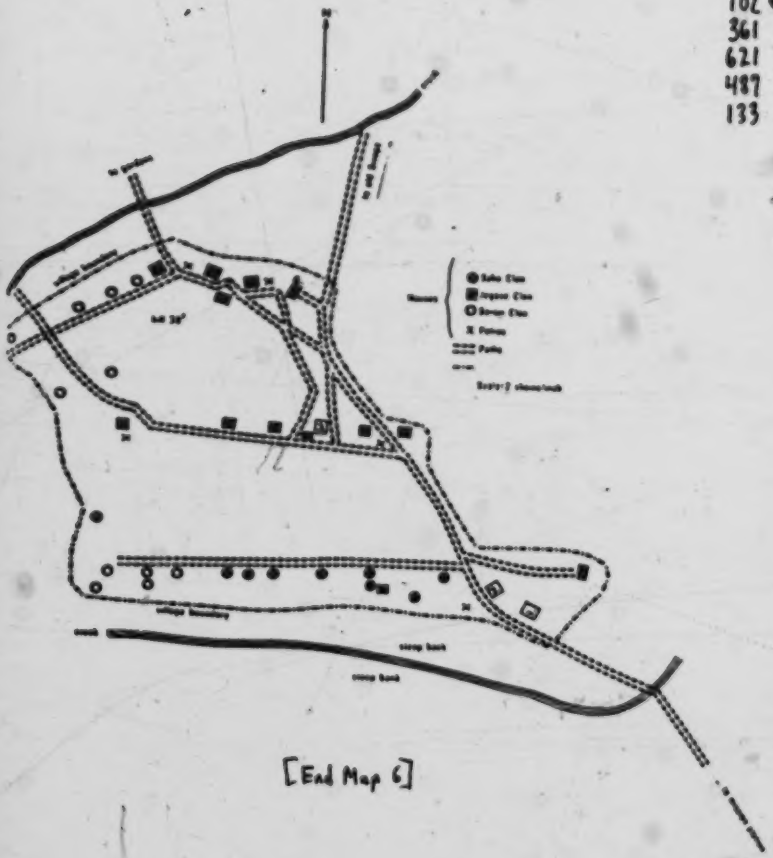
361
621
489
102
133
491

Source: Waddell & Krinks 1968: 38

[End Map 5]

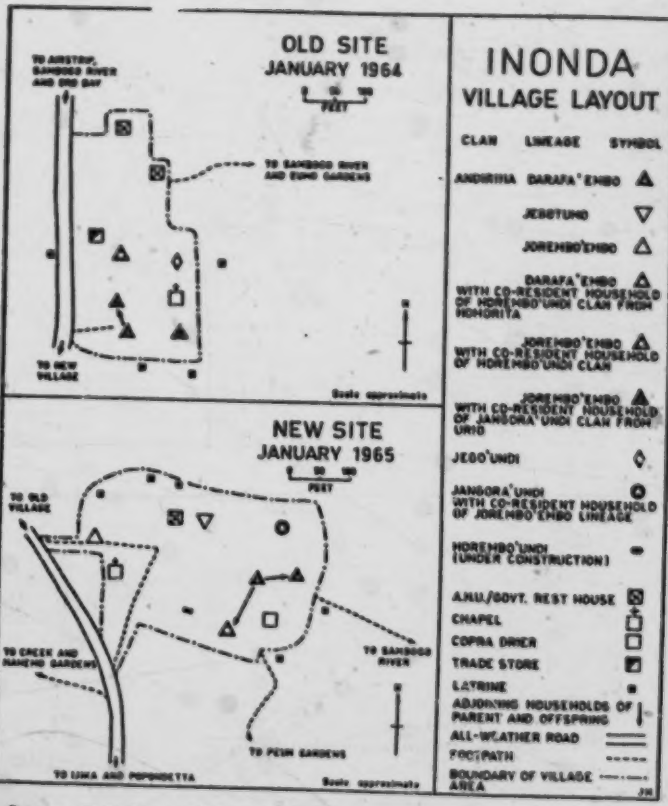
Map VI
Plan of New Sivepo

102
361
621
487
133



[End Map 6]

Maps VII and VIII

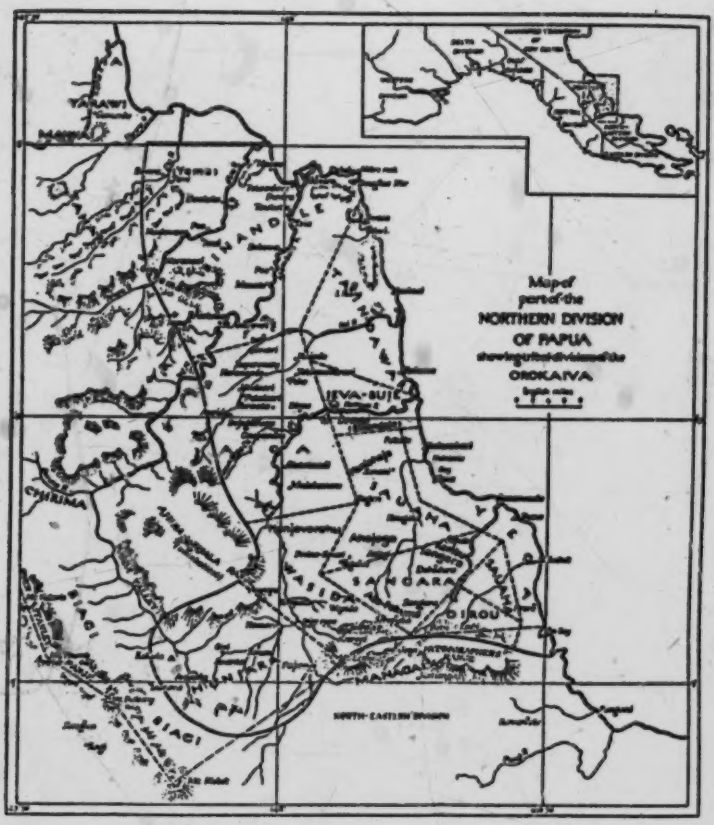


Source: Waddell & Krinks 1968: 84

[End Map 7]

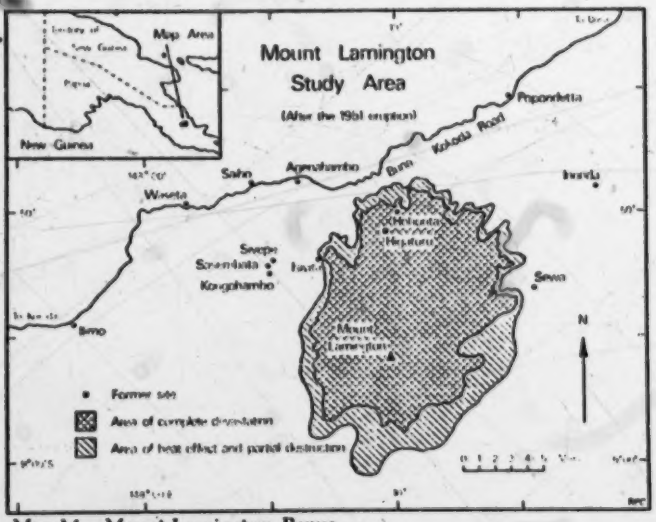
Map X

619
102
133
131



Source: Williams 1930

[End Map 9]



Map 14. Mount Lamington, Papua.

survivors, established camps to house them, and set up a volcanological observation post. Acting on technical advice that further explosions were to be expected, the administration at once restricted access to a fairly wide area surrounding the crater, thus forbidding most of the fugitives to return to their homes. It was at this stage also that the administration called in two anthropologists, Felix Keesing and Cyril Belshaw, for advice on what should be done with the now homeless population.[2] Shortly after the two anthropologists left the scene in May 1951, volcanological studies indicated that the active, paroxysmal stage of activity of Mount Lamington had ceased and hence that a large part of the restricted area could be resettled. In March 1953, it was possible to reduce the restricted area still further, to a circle of 2 miles surrounding the crater. As a result of these events, virtually all arable land in the district was in use when I visited in 1966–1967. There were no displaced communities in the proper sense of the word. There had been movements of villages from the crater area to consolidated settlements in the vicinity of paved roads; but here convenience